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ALDERSON'S BUNCOMBE.

Resolution to Investigate the Census Office to be Reported.

DEMOCRATS WHO DON'T WANT IT.

"Investigations" for Political Purposes Don't Pan Out as They Expect--Commissioner Porter Wants the Chance to Vindicate His Administration and Mr. Alderson's Attempt to Make Cheap Capital for His Own Purpose Will Prove a Boomerang--Mr. Raum Coming Out Ahead--Morgan Springs a Silver Surprise.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The commission on rules will to-morrow morning present a favorable report on the resolution offered by Congressman Alderson, of West Virginia, providing for an investigation of the conduct of the census office. The resolution will create much surprise among the leading Democrats of the house, for it was only a few days ago that a prominent Democrat stated to your correspondent that the notorious failure of the pension bureau investigation now in progress would serve to discourage any further "investigations" on the part of the house for political purposes. There has been much personal inquiry on the part of the individual members of Congress into the operations of the census office, and in every case the inquiring member has expressed great satisfaction with what he learned.

The appropriation committee was unanimous in allowing the sundry civil bill one million dollars for the work of the census during the coming year, which was all that Superintendent Porter asked for. Mr. Wilson, who is chairman of the census committee, has expressed himself, after a careful investigation of the workings of the present bureau, as very strongly in favor of the permanent organization of the census office as recommended by Mr. Porter. Superintendent Porter said to-day: "I shall heartily welcome an investigation of this census bureau, because I know that the more facts that can be made public about it the more credit will be reflected upon its accuracy and its completeness, and upon the operations of this office. This investigation will afford us an opportunity to officially answer the charges that from time to time have been made against this office."

Mr. John Hyde, who was in charge of the supervisors correspondence, and who thereby came in contact with every one of the enumerators who took the census of population, said to-day: "There is absolutely nothing to conceal and I am glad that this investigation will give us an opportunity to let the people know the exact truth."

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION.

The Commissioner Answers a Question That Has Been Often Asked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—At the beginning of the pension office investigation to-day Mr. Enloe asked of Commissioner Raum a question he has been putting to the commissioner for several meetings past, namely, where Mr. Lineaweaver, one of the commissioner's confidential clerks, is, and where he had been. The commissioner responded to-day that Mr. Lineaweaver had returned to Washington.

Mr. Payson, Gen. Raum's counsel, said it had been by his advice the commissioner had declined to disclose Mr. Lineaweaver's movements as publicity might defeat the purpose of the trip, which was perfectly justifiable, and also had no connection with the investigation so far as it had gone. The matter was passed over for the time.

The inquiry soon took a decidedly political cast when Mr. Enloe asked if the bureau was not used for political purposes. The commissioner replied that he never wrote a letter to a medical board or to examiners requesting the performance of any political act.

Mr. Enloe—If you found examiners were using their places to aid the Democratic party what would you do?

Mr. Raum—(decidedly)—Call them in. The commissioner added: "When I come to make a reduction in examiners I gave preference to Republicans because this is a Republican administration. When I have discretion to exercise in the appointment and assignment of men, I prefer men of my party."

"I am not using the office as a machine to do any political act. Mr. Enloe—In the administration of the pension laws you think it perfectly proper?"

Mr. Raum—No, sir; I have always made it an absolutely inflexible rule that politics shall never enter into the administration of the law. Democrats have as good chance as Republicans in administration of the law, but when it comes to assigning men to duty in the field, I make it a point to know their politics. Take medical boards; you can't find a good doctor who has not political opinions, and I give Republicans preference.

To Mr. Enloe he denied that more appointments were made in doubtful districts just before elections than at other times.

Mr. Enloe—Don't you grant more pensions in districts where votes are most needed than in districts where there is not so much need?

Mr. Raum—I don't.

Mr. Enloe—Don't your office adjudicate claims more rapidly in close congressional districts than where there is a decided majority one way or the other?

Mr. Raum—It does not. Now it just happened for a number of years that in the state of Indiana more pensions were allowed than in any other state.

Mr. Enloe—Did it "just happen" or was it not design?

Mr. Raum—You must ask General Black. I don't think it was design. I think it just happened. I know General Black was very much exercised over it and made a close and searching investigation as to how it occurred. I accounted for it by the fact that Indiana was a close state, and every one there is "blowing" and "striking" for the old soldiers.

Mr. Enloe wanted to know how it was that in states where there was no doubt about the Democratic majority it was so exceedingly difficult to get even a

call answered, to say nothing of getting a case adjudicated.

The commissioner's response was that in the present state of business it was exceedingly difficult to get any calls answered because of the great number made. They had averaged about a thousand a day this Congress.

SILVER UP AGAIN.

Morgan Wants to Smoke Out Mr. Hill on the Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—To the surprise of his colleagues, Mr. Morgan of Alabama, to-day precipitated a silver discussion in the senate by the introduction of a series of resolutions directing the committee on finance to inquire into the causes of depression in agriculture and business and the effect of the silver act of 1890.

Mr. Sherman appealed to the senator to allow the committee to make the inquiry before the debate was had, but Mr. Morgan said he intended to call the resolutions up to-morrow and discuss them, regardless of the feelings of President Harrison, the Democratic presidential nominee or any other person. Pointed references were made by Mr. Morgan to the attitude of presidential candidates on the question.

Mr. Morgan's purpose was to avoid the operation of the rule of the senate which would prevent any debate when Mr. Stewart makes his motion next Monday to take up the silver bill. He seeks an opportunity to record his views and that of the other senators upon the silver question without limitation of debate, which may be achieved through the discussion of his resolutions, beginning to-morrow.

Mr. Hill was present during the discussion, but took no part in it. He will have a chance to declare himself to-morrow when the discussion is resumed.

During the discussion Mr. Morgan said he wished to ascertain whether or not on both sides of the chamber there were senators who permitted the shadows of coming heroes and presidential combats to come between their duty to the people and their votes on a question of the highest possible importance. It did not make any material difference whether Mr. Harrison or anybody else was to be the Republican candidate for the presidency, or whether Mr. Cleveland or anybody else was to be the Democratic candidate, senators should march straight up to their duty and correct the evil he had referred to as they know how. Senators had no right to shrink from the full discussion of the situation, or from a free and manly performance of their duty. So far as he was concerned, whatever effect it might have on any political party, he intended to bring the subject forward and have it discussed and voted upon.

Mr. Sherman said he hoped that the senator from Alabama would put in the form of a bill some proposition which he desired the senate to act upon—something that would give relief to the people of the United States. In that way the senate would have something to pass upon, and that would be much better than engaging in the business of a debating school at this period of the session.

In the course of his further remarks, an allusion by Mr. Morgan to the effect of silver legislation on Democratic aspirants for the presidential nomination drew from Mr. Teller the suggestion, "And some on our side."

I will not (Mr. Morgan said in reply to that suggestion) accuse the senator from Ohio on that point, because he has made up his mind to die without being President—much to the regret of the people of the United States. When the senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) calls up his motion next Monday to take his silver bill from the calendar the senator from Ohio will not allow him to say a word on the subject. The rules forbid it. We have got to vote "aye" or "no" in dumb silence. No senator will be able to give his reasons for his vote, but he will be able to give any reason he pleases elsewhere and before the people. Therefore, I do not propose to furnish any cover for these gentlemen. Gentlemen are reckoning entirely outside of the horoscope of probabilities when they imagine that the people of the United States can be deceived any longer by their dodging the question. And so I have brought forward these resolutions for that purpose. He asked that the resolutions should go over till to-morrow.

The resolutions were accordingly laid on the table, and shortly afterwards two of the Republican senators—Messrs. Teller and Wolcott—were to be seen in eager conference with Mr. Morgan; as if to assure him that he would not be without support when his resolutions came up for discussion.

THE CLOSURE RULE.

Mr. Bland Explains What He Wanted and Apologizes to the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Representative Bland, in conversation with a reporter today, expressed the opinion that considerable misunderstanding existed throughout the country on the subject of the proposed "closure rule," which a large number of the Democratic members of the house asked to have adopted to expedite action on the silver bill. Mr. Bland said: "The difficulty we have had with the silver bill is an apparent misunderstanding as to the real nature of that rule that the speaker had intended reporting to the house. It is not a closure rule further than that it is in aid of the previous question."

"The previous question is the closure rule of the house. We have had it for over 50 years."

"The rule proposed to be reported to pass the silver bill was simply a rule made to prevent filibustering by declaring it to be out of order for the speaker to entertain filibustering motions. When this rule is reported the house itself must adopt it or reject it, so that it is the house that must determine whether or not the house wishes to stop filibustering. A great many of our members being new members were misled as to its actual nature. Since the matter is over, I have learned to my satisfaction that the speaker was beset by a good many members who had voted for free coinage, and they told him they would not vote for such a rule. Consequently he was apprehensive that the majority of his own party would vote against him. In view of this fact he changed his mind and refused to report a closure rule until a majority asked for it. I criticized his action very severely but did so without full information as to the true situation. I do not censure him at this time for his action."

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Free Wool Debate Continues--Mr. Brosius' Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The attendance in the house this morning was a small one. After the transaction of some routine business, the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blunt, of Georgia, in the chair) on the free wool bill.

Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, spoke in opposition to the measure, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, is an energetic talker, and when he took the floor to conclude his speech (begun a week or more ago) in advocacy of the bill, he received the attention of the hundred odd members present. He spoke but for a brief space of time, which he devoted to a denunciation of the McKinley act.

Mr. Stocks, of Michigan, spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally raised his voice in favor of free silver coinage. The debate to-day was without incident. It flowed in a calm, unimpeded stream. There was not an obstacle to disturb the even course of eloquence. Merely the stream rippled over the pebbles of discussion without meeting a rock which would break it into eddies and ripples.

The committee having arisen the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Less than a dozen members were present when the house reassembled at 8 o'clock and went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill. After speeches by Messrs. Parrott, of Indiana; Milliken, of Maine; Green, of New York; and Pendleton, of West Virginia, the house adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Notwithstanding the prevailing rain storm the new senator from Texas set the good example to his fellow senators of being in his seat at the opening of today's session. The junior senator from New York was also present. The general attendance, however, was very slim.

In reply to a direct question proposed to the committee on foreign relations touching a petition presented by Mr. Allen on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal, Mr. Sherman stated that to the work of the canal was progressing favorably under a private corporation chartered by congress. He hoped, however, before long to make a report to the senate on the subject. Mr. Morgan offered a series of resolutions instructing the committee on finance to inquire and report as to the effect of the silver act of 1890 on the price of silver bullion as to the issue of legal tender notes, etc; and instructing the committee to report promptly on the matter, inasmuch as great anxiety existed among the industrial classes as to the causes of the depression of prices and the paralysis of the market.

Republican Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Representative Henderson, of Illinois, chairman of the house caucus, called the joint Republican caucus of senators and representatives to order to-night in the senate chamber. Senator Cullom was then elected to preside over the caucus and Representative Dazell, of Pennsylvania, was elected secretary.

It was agreed that as each state was called the delegation should present the name of its representative on the Republican congressional campaign committee, and where no name was presented from any state at to-night's meeting, liberty should be given to present a name to the secretary in future. A list of the names of the members of the present campaign committee was handed in. Among them were: Delaware, Senator Higgins; Illinois, Representative Robert H. Hitt; Indiana, Representative H. N. Johnson; Kansas, Senator Perkins; Maine, Representative C. A. Boutelle; New Hampshire, Senator Chandler; New York, Representative Ketcham; Ohio, John A. Caldwell; Pennsylvania, Representative Myron B. Wright.

A Modified Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The house committee on agriculture to-day finished the consideration of a bill regulating dealings in options and futures and it will be submitted to the house as soon as the report to accompany it is completed. The bill agreed upon is in the nature of a substitute for all the anti-option bills before the committee. It is said to be much milder in its provisions than the Hatch bill, and it is believed will meet the objections raised by many boards of trades against the proposed legislation.

Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The house committee on public buildings and grounds to-day authorized favorable reports on public building bills at Follet, Ill., \$65,000, and Massillon, O., \$40,000.

Oil Development in March.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 31.—A review of oil development in the New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio fields reveal about the same condition of affairs at the close of March as existed at the end of February. The totals of the summaries are different, and a little less for the preceding month, showing that the decline which set in several months ago still continues. The figures show some activity in the upper fields, but as in former months the great bulk of work was confined to the McDonald district. The only other extensive activity in the southwest was in the Slaterville pool in the southeastern Ohio. The production yesterday in the McDonald field is estimated at 26,500 barrels and stock in the field 58,500 barrels.

A Brutal Father.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 30.—A shocking case of cruelty was brought to light at Imperial to-day by humane agent O'Brien of this city. Benjamin Ires, of the former place, has for some time past been forcing his fourteen year old daughter to work out as a servant he forcing her to give him her earnings. The girl lately received some money to buy clothing, and her father became much enraged. Going to the house where she was employed he commanded her to go home with him. Enroute he tied a rope around her wrist, forcing her to keep up with the pace of his horse, and on reaching home he beat her so severely that her condition is serious. Ires was held for a hearing Saturday.

BURNING OF MANDALAY.

Nearly All of the Capital Burned to Ashes.

ONE DISASTER FOLLOWS ANOTHER.

Twenty-five Thousand Families Made Homeless and Twenty-five Hundred People Burned Severely--Two Hundred Lives Lost--Three Fires Occurred--Meagre Details--The Anarchist Crisis in Paris--Ravachol's Crimes--Other Foreign News.

LONDON, March 31.—The brief dispatch from Rangoon sent last night gave substantially all the facts so far known to the outside world in regard to the conflagration at Mandalay, the capital city of Burmah. This dispatch said simply that three-quarters of the town had already been destroyed including the new telegraph offices, and the old palace, and that there had been great loss of life. The use of "already" implied that at the time the dispatch was forwarded from Rangoon the fire was still in progress.

Efforts to obtain further detail have so far been altogether unavailing. The destruction of the telegraph by reason of the burning of the offices has cut the city off from electric communication with the outside world, and no further news can be had until connection is restored. The only news received in Calcutta is that printed in the *Statesman* this morning, which says that up to noon yesterday half the town had been destroyed. No mention was made in this report of any loss of life.

The special dispatches from Rangoon published this morning in the *Times* and *Chronicle*, which report larger destruction of life than given in the *Statesman's* dispatch agree in the statement that the conflagration has been attended with serious loss of life.

About 25,000 families will be homeless. Chief Secretary Symes has appealed to the English in Rangoon for aid. The total number of those severely burned is thought to be about twenty-five hundred. The loss of life may reach 200, and perhaps more.

4:30 p. m.—A dispatch to the Renter Telegram Company from Calcutta, just received, gives intelligence received in that city up to 5 o'clock this afternoon. According to this dispatch the fire at Mandalay occurred in the vicinity of the Catholic school. From there it spread to Dyer's brewery, and from there along the streets of native houses. These flimsy wooden huts caught fire in rapid succession until miles of streets were ablaze.

LATER.

9 p. m.—The fire that started in Mandalay yesterday burned itself out after causing immense damage. To-day there were two fresh outbreaks. The first, which occurred in the eastern portion of the city, had its origin in a cluster of huts. The flames spread for a mile, when the wind changed and drove them back to the law courts. Thence they extended towards the "Incomparable Pagoda," destroying a number of large and valuable pagodas in its path.

To-night a third fire has just broken out in the British cantonment, and the flames are raging furiously. It is impossible as yet for any estimate of the money loss, but it will be immense.

THE LATEST.

The fire broke out at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning and raged for fourteen hours. The whole city was destroyed from China street to Obo, a distance of two and a half miles.

The central telegraph station built at a cost of 29,000 rupees was destroyed. There was no loss of life.

Eight Persons Cremated.

BERLIN, March 31.—A dispatch from Freiburg, a city in the Grand Duchy of Baden, reports a sad accident. During the night a quantity of petroleum in a house there became ignited in some unknown manner and before the occupants were aware of their danger, all hope of escape was cut off. After the fire had burned itself out the bodies of eight persons, the entire family that occupied the house, were found burned to a crisp in the ruins.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Anarchist Ravachol Thought to be the Instigator of All the Outrages.

PARIS, March 31.—The government looks on the arrest of Ravachol as of the greatest importance, not only in that it has thrown into its hands a man already condemned to death for murder, but that in that it is believed that his capture will put an end to the dynamite outrages in Paris. No doubt is entertained that he is a most dangerous criminal and his incarceration has removed a great source of trouble and uneasiness. The government has rewarded and intends to reward every one in any way connected with the making of the arrest.

The recent raids made upon the lodgings of anarchists, and the arrest of so many members of that party, has had the effect of somewhat frightening them. As a rule those who are still at liberty no longer make loud threats in public of the great damage and destruction they intend to cause. It is believed that several anarchists who expected that the police would search their lodgings, have sought to rid themselves of all evidence that would connect them with the dynamite conspiracy. The police have reason to think that some of these men, who are known to them, have thrown into the Seine large quantities of stolen dynamite, and a number of infernal machines in their efforts to escape capture for having these articles in their possession for unlawful purposes. The authorities have hired divers and the bottom of the river will be thoroughly searched for explosives.

THE CRIMES.

Ravachol's examination, which was held last night, occupied five hours. It chiefly related to his past life and he was subjected to a string of questions that revealed that he was a greater villain than even the police supposed. He confessed to the murder of the old hermit of Notre Dame de Grace. It is also believed that he killed the old man servant and his former wife in 1888. Ravachol admitted that he was a graveyard ghoul and told of a number of graves that he had robbed.

The *Echo* to-day states that Ravachol

has admitted that he was the author of the Boulevard St. Germain explosion.

Ravachol is watched in prison night and day by three detectives. He is the illegitimate son of German parents, and was born in France.

The senate has approved the bill imposing the penalty of death upon persons convicted of using dynamite for blowing up buildings and other unlawful purposes.

The anarchist prisoners who were concerned in the explosions in the Boulevard St. Germain and at the Loban barracks, have made a detailed confession.

It is stated that Ravachol will be tried for murder at Mont Brison. His accomplices no longer fearing revenge, readily consent to reveal what they know about Ravachol. They say that he glorified in the murder of two men who kept a wine shop near St. Etienne, that he boasted of having supped in a room where their corpses lay, cutting his food with the bloody knife with which he had murdered them.

A SCARE IN LONDON.

Bitter Protest Against Affording an Asylum For Anarchists.

LONDON, March 31.—The excitement over the anarchist outrages in Paris is causing the London authorities to take unusual precautions for the security of life and property, and especially of public buildings.

The *Globe* says, in a leading editorial, that London is the dust bin of Europe. That majority of agitators driven from the Continent on account of their conspiracies and outrages against social order find refuge in England. The Trafalgar riots were mainly due to this obnoxious and dangerous foreign element. English agitators were not given, like these foreigners, to the use of deadly weapons. It was the foreign extremists who gave the example, and the exiles from Paris now arriving in the country would doubtless add to the perils which menaced the peace of the community.

The *Globe* advocates the proposition of the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, that there ought to be a limit on immigration. Matters in this respect are already bad enough and should not be permitted to become worse. Continuing the *Globe* says: "Hungry aliens arriving in multitudes, are diminishing employment for the people of London, of whom a number are now in need of work. Russia's hordes are swarming into England like locusts, grasping at any chance to make a living at the expense of Englishmen. In addition is the deluge of foreign criminals to which no other country would submit. America rejects them and Australia has refused them. England only adheres to the sentiment that it is her mission to provide an asylum for humanity. The result is that Great Britain is overburdened with outcasts from all parts of Europe, and all classes of British are becoming hostile to the idea of making England a general asylum for the refuse of the Continent, and there is a general feeling in favor of Mr. Lowther's proposition. Foreigners shut their doors to English trade, and expect England to receive their outcasts, but without molesting the sacred principle of free trade. England ought to shut the British labor market against the competition of aliens, and close her doors to foreign anarchists."

The *Globe's* outburst is all the more remarkable, as it is the most conservative paper in London, and it is believed that its utterances foreshadow a combined demand, to be made shortly, for the exclusion of foreign paupers and anarchists.

FEARS OF LYNCHING.

Deeming in Danger of an Attack From a Mob.

MELBOURNE, March 31.—The publication of all the known details of the notorious criminal, Deeming, has caused a most bitter feeling here and many suggestions are made that upon his arrival in Melbourne he be lynched. The authorities fear that the people will act upon these suggestions, and they have therefore decided upon the adoption of measures to prevent the murderer from falling into the hands of the excited populace.

Fearing that the people will lynch Deeming, the authorities have decided that the inquest on the body of Miss Mather, whose body was found at Windsor, shall be held close to the jail, in order to allow of the short distance between the prison and the place of holding the inquest being better guarded by the police. The police will endeavor to get Deeming into the city secretly, and that instead of landing him from the steamer from Perth he will be brought into the city by railroad.

Mrs. Osborne's Case.

LONDON, March 31.—In the house of commons to-day the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, the home secretary, in reply to a question put to the government as to whether it would allow in view of his protracted illness an independent medical examination to be made of the Irish convict Daly, who is imprisoned on the charge of complicity in the dynamite outrages, stated that such an examination would not be allowed as there was no ground for a special medical visit.

Mr. Campbell asked "whether, in view of the condition of Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, who is serving a nine months' sentence in connection with the great pearl case, and the danger to her unborn child, a pardon would be granted to her. Mr. Matthews replied that he was aware of Mrs. Osborne's condition, but it was not the rule to discharge pregnant female prisoners unless there were special medical reasons, which did not exist in the present case."

Turned State's Evidence.

LONDON, March 31.—The trial of the six Walsall Anarchists was continued at the Staffordshire assizes to-day. The court room was crowded. The confusion of Deakin, one of the prisoners, was read, in which he implicated his companions in the conspiracy, and declared that they bombed their manufacture were intended for use in Russia.

Steamship News.

New York, March 31.—Arrived—Pennsylvania, Antwerp. Baltimore, Md., March 31.—Arrived, Carthagenia, Liverpool. London, March 31.—Sighted, Greece, Ruzid and Brittan, New York.

New York, March 31.—Arrived, Germanic, Liverpool; Bohemia, Hamburg.

ALMOST A HOLOCAUST.

Narrow Escape of Passengers on the Golden Rule.

IT WAS BY ALMOST A MIRACLE

That They Were Saved While the Steamboat Was Wrapped in Flames at the Cincinnati Wharf--Perhaps the Lives of Fifteen Roustabouts Were Lost--The Mate Missing. Many Rescued by the Keystone State and Others Got Ashore--The Cargo Valued at \$50,000 Destroyed--The Great Wharf-boat Catches Afire and is Partially Burned.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon as the Golden Rule was about leaving the big wharf-boat at the public landing, just above Main street, she was observed to be on fire. Women shrieked and fainted and it required all the courage and presence of mind of the men to prevent a horrible holocaust. Lying alongside the stern of the Golden Rule was the Keystone State, next to the wharfboat. To her the passengers ran and clambered on to her upper deck. But the fire was so fierce and sudden that the Keystone State was compelled to back on to the river. Some brave and thoughtful men ran from the shore, caught the stern of the Golden Rule and drew it into the wharfboat and thus gave a means of escape to the few who had not gotten away otherwise. But one unfortunate passenger, Miss Nellie Maloney, who had been visiting friends in Cincinnati, made a rash attempt to jump too soon and fell between the boat and a fuel barge. Clerk F. M. Bondurant jumped in and made a heroic effort to save her, but she disappeared under the wharf boat and was lost. The great wharf boat, of course, was soon ablaze from end to end and all its upper works were destroyed.

The Golden Rule, Capt. O. P. Shinkle, was worth from \$20,000 to \$25,000. She had a fine cargo, estimated at \$50,000. Everything was burned inside of an hour. The hull floated two hundred feet and sank.

At midnight fears are felt here that several lives were lost in the Golden Rule. It is said that fifteen roustabouts and deck hands were working in the hold when the fire broke out. Chief Hughes, of the fire department, says that nobody escaped from the boat after the fire department got there. It is known that Frank Riley, second mate, has not been seen since the fire.

FEARFUL CYCLONE

Strikes the Town of Nelson, Nebraska. Great Damage Done.

NELSON, NEB., March 31.—A terrible cyclone struck Nelson at 6:15 p. m. to-day. It came from the southwest and could be seen for at least ten miles before it struck the town. It proved to be the worst and most destructive that ever visited this section of Nebraska. Many rushed into the cellars and stores for safety.

The First National Bank was unroofed, the opera house block, three stories, were also unroofed and badly damaged. The Presbyterian church was badly wrecked. A large number of family residences were completely wrecked, there being nothing left to show where they stood excepting the cellars and foundations. Damage has been estimated at \$100,000.

A BIG SUIT

Involving Over Two Million Dollars Brought in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 31.—The litigation of E. M. McGillin against H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, changed to-day into a suit of huge proportions. Mr. McGillin dropped a previous suit today and sued for \$2,000,000, garnishing the insurance due the E. M. McGillin dry goods store in which the New York firm is heavily interested, for the fire which recently destroyed their large store in this city.

The litigation grows out of the transaction by which, in 1885, E. M. McGillin sold his big dry goods store in Cleveland to the McGillin Dry Goods Company, in which H. B. Claflin & Co. are heavy stock holders, and entered with the firm into the cattle raising business in southern Nebraska under the name of the Harlem Cattle Company. The cattle venture did not prove successful.

Embezzler Arrested.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—John C. Campbell, the bookkeeper of the big lumber firm of Woods, Jenks & Co., was arrested to-day for embezzling \$5,300 from his employers. He made a full confession, and said he had been taking the money in small sums for eight years to make good losses at the gambling table. He is thirty years old, married and of a good family.

"Prince" Michael's Wife.

DETROIT, Mich., March 32.—"Prince" Michael's wife applied this morning for a separation on the grounds of extreme cruelty, not for divorce, as was expected. She asked for an injunction restraining the "Prince" from selling or otherwise doing away with any of his possessions, which was granted.

A Raffle and a Fight.

SHAMOKIN, PA., March 31.—While attending a raffle at Springfield this afternoon, a fight ensued, in which John Chintowski shot William Keitz in the right side, and it is feared the wound may prove fatal.

The children's health must not be neglected. Cold in the head causes croup. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied to the nostrils. The worst croup yielding to it. Price 50 cents. M.W.R.V.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania warmer and fair Friday with increasing south winds probably rain by Saturday morning.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 a. m. 45 | 3 p. m. 63
9 a. m. 50 | 7 p. m. 60
12 m. 55 | 10 p. m. 50
Weather—Changeable.